

Another Day and Night of Democratic National Convention Pass and No Choice of Party's Presidential Candidate Has Been Reached

VIRGINIANS MAKE BUT LITTLE CHANGE IN THEIR BALLOTS

Throughout the Day and Until Late at Night Men From the Old Dominion Give Underwood 14, Wilson 9½ and Clark ½.
Keezell Clark Admirer.

THOMAS FORTUNE RYAN IS FAITHFUL IN ATTENDANCE DURING SESSION

Unit Rule Is Not Enforced and Members of Delegation Are Compelled to Stay in Their Seats During Long, Trying Hours or Lose Their Votes—Hundreds of Virginians Travel to Baltimore to Witness What Were Expected to Be Closing Scenes of History-Making Democratic Convention.

BY ALEXANDER FORWARD.

Baltimore, Md., June 28.—Woodrow Wilson's ranks stood firm through the day and night of balloting, and no attempt at a stampede could break down his entrenchments. The carefully planned Clark landslide did not slide on schedule. It is also true that Clark's people stood together much better than the opposition had expected. They proved to be no disorganized mass, but a fighting unit. This made the finale so uncertain and so long delayed that as the long hours of the second night of balloting for a candidate for President wore away the impression grew that no one of the minor aspirants—Underwood, Marshall or Harmon—was willing to abandon the field.

Hope springs eternal in the candidatorial breast. Even when New York left Harmon, his own State's delegates stood by him. Managers for Champ Clark asserted that they had everything in readiness for a stampede to their candidate and were only awaiting the psychological moment. It began to look as if they were afraid to try it, for fear that should the performance fail it might mean the breaking of the Clark ranks and the scattering of his forces.

But they realized that the attempt must be made, so the New York change to Clark, so much heralded, became a fact. One thing was known to every man who has eyes to see: It was necessary that the nominee be a progressive. It seemed that the majority of the Virginia delegation was loyal to Underwood as Flood had hoped, for fourteen voted steadily for the Alabamian. Alfred B. Williams, of Roanoke, changed his position several times, but on each ballot the result was balanced by Governor Mann's action in going temporarily from Wilson to Underwood. The Governor felt no explanation of his Wilson vote was necessary. He was uninstructed and greatly admires the Jersey executive, whom he had seen much of in the Conference of Governors.

The result showed that Speaker Byrd, the Virginia Wilson manager, was correct in his forecast that he would get at least nine votes in the delegation for his man. Because of the attack made last night by William Jennings Bryan on Thomas F. Ryan and his demand that the multimillionaire be withdrawn from the Virginia delegation, the vote of this State was the object of interest on every roll call. The very name of the State was applauded on the first ballot. Its position as the birthplace of Woodrow Wilson has added to the attention given to it.

Wide Reputation for Congressman Flood.

The incident of last night has also made a wide reputation for Congressman Flood. His face-to-face defiance of the Commoner most favorably attracted the attention of the convention, which, astounded at Mr. Bryan's attempted dictation of the choice of delegates, applauded Flood liberally. This was reflected when Flood took the stand early this morning to second the nomination of his friend, Oscar W. Underwood. The delegates recognized him as the defender of the State of a few hours before and welcomed him.

The Baltimore convention may yet be remembered largely as the place where Hal Flood, of Virginia, gave William J. Bryan some valuable information on the Democratic doctrine of State's rights.

No Virginia delegates took part in the demonstration which followed New York's transfer of support to Clark, but when the Wilson applause began a few minutes later it was different. The banner bearing that no longer strange device, "Staunton, Va., Woodrow Wilson's birthplace," was raised over the heads of the Virginians. R. E. Byrd, Harry St. George Tucker and other members of the delegation who were for Wilson arose and did their part in the cheering. In front of the delegation stood C. G. Gibbons, a Wilson manager and former resident of Virginia, waving his hat and joining madly in the demonstration.

Little Change Is Made in Virginia.

Throughout the repeated balloting of the day and night, after the first vote in the early morning hours, the Virginia delegation voted steadily as follows: Wilson, 9½; Clark, ½; Underwood, 14. Senator George B. Keezell, who cast his vote with the majority for Underwood on the initial ballot, thereafter gave Clark his half vote. Senator Keezell has long been satisfied that Clark was the best man.

In detail, the Virginians voted as follows: For Underwood—Thomas S. Martin, Claude A. Swanson, H. D. Flood, Alfred B. Williams, James V. Trehy, Robert B. Tunstall, Charles A. Cooke, Jr., Joseph M. Burke, Rorer A. James, J. L. Clark, Granville Craddock, F. W. Weaver, John S. White, R. S. Cochran, George H. Rucker, John W. Price, P. F. St. Clair, C. W. Bondurant, M. C. Clark, E. B. Barley, Thomas F. Ryan—representing fourteen votes. For Clark—George B. Keezell, one-half vote. For Wilson—William Hodges Mann, Richard Evelyn Byrd, R. Tate Irvine, Harry St. George Tucker, Dr. J. W. Bowdoin, Allen D. Jones, Thomas H. Birdsong (alternate), Frank E. Story, Park P. Deans, W. H. Venable (alternate), H. M. Smith, Jr., E. C. Palmer, John M. Hart, John M. Steek, Peyton Cochran, Aubrey A. Storie—representing nine and one-half votes.

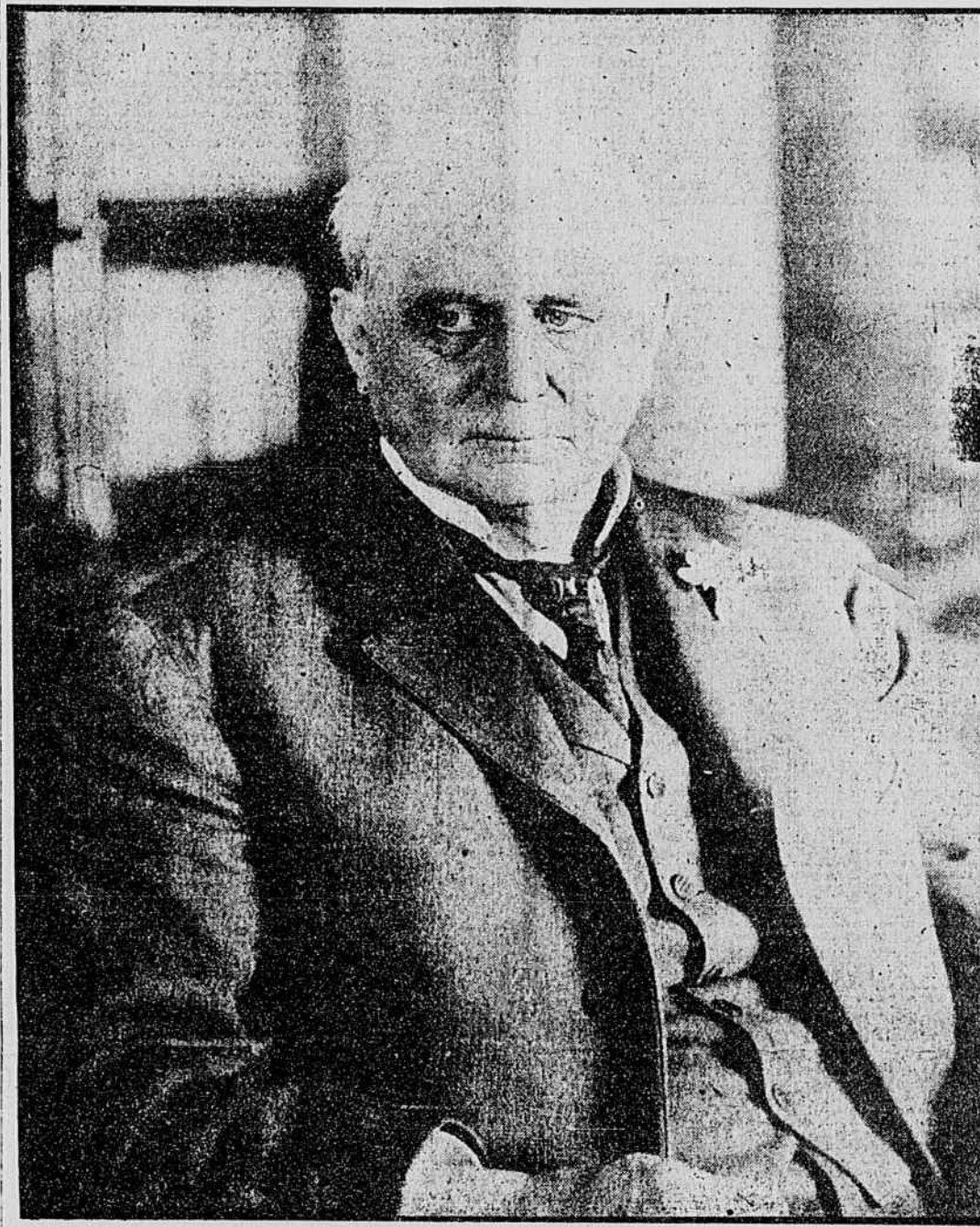
All the Virginia delegates sat steadily in their seats. There was no unit rule, and no delegate could leave the hall except for a very few minutes. If not in his seat when the poll was taken he would not be counted.

Thomas F. Ryan was as faithful in his attendance as any other member of the delegation. He did not seem to tire. Throughout the long hours of last night he sat quietly, partly stirring when the light of another day streamed through the armory windows. He looked as if he had just had a night's rest and a cold bath. He cast his ballot for Underwood, went to his apartments, slept a little, and was back in his seat at 1 o'clock.

When each recurring roll call was announced, Secretary John W. Price regularly polled the delegation, retaining a record of each member's vote and reporting to Chairman Claude A. Swanson.

More Virginians were in the city to-day than at any other time in the week. Learning the situation from the morning papers, they came by the hundred. Because many visitors from a distance either did not come or have left, tickets were not so difficult to secure to-day, and most of the Virginia contingent gained admittance.

Among the arrivals were Judge W. F. Rhea, of the State Corporation Commission. One of the faithful attendants on the proceedings of the convention is Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of the junior Virginia Senator. She has a seat in the front row in the section of the gallery immediately above the eastern press box. She remained through nearly all the Thursday night session, leaving about 5 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Swanson and a friend who accompanied her were the colors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, at San Francisco.



CHAMP CLARK.

PLATFORM FAIRLY BRISTLES WITH PROGRESSIVE DOCTRINE

Baltimore, Md., June 28.—Bristling with Democratic progressivism, the platform on which the Democratic party will stand during the approaching campaign was completed late to-day by the committee on resolutions, and awaits only the approval of the presidential nominee to be presented to the convention.

The document is the result of forty-eight hours of deliberation on the part of the committee. It is an almost entirely new document, although the recommendations of the New York delegates were followed in many particulars. From first to last the committee's deliberations were characterized by the utmost harmony. There was the most pronounced declaration in favor of progressive policies all along the line, and the only difference of opinion arose over the best method of expressing this tendency. The result is a platform of generally advanced views, although many of them are less radical than the party declarations of other years.

Covers Many Subjects.

The document covers every subject of importance which has been the subject of party discussion during the last four years. They are not elaborately presented, but the large number of subjects renders it somewhat voluminous. The members of the committee express general satisfaction with the outcome of their work, and Mr. Bryan, who took a most active part in framing the platform, made the prediction that it would arouse the disapproval of not to exceed a dozen members of the convention.

Under the new rule adopted the platform will not be presented to the convention until after the nomination of the candidates. Its submission will follow the selection of a vice-presidential candidate.

The following is a summary of the planks of the Democratic platform:

Reaffirms party's devotion to the principles of democratic government, as formulated by Jefferson.

Declares for a tariff for revenue only and denounces "the high Republican tariff as the principal cause of the unequal distribution of wealth."

Favors immediate downward revision of present duties, especially upon necessities of life. Also favors gradual reduction so as to not interfere with or destroy legitimate industries.

Denounces President Taft for vetoing tariff bills of the last Congress. Condemns the Republican party for failure to redeem its promises of 1908 for downward revision.

Takes issue with the Republican platform as to the high cost of living, contending it is largely due to high tariff laws.

Favors vigorous enforcement of the original features of antitrust law.

as may be necessary to crush private monopoly. Favors prohibition of holding companies, interlocking directors, stock watering, etc.

Condemns Republican administration for compromising with the Standard Oil Company and tobacco trust.

Denounces as usurpation the efforts of Republicans to deprive States of their rights and to enlarge powers of the Federal government.

"There is," says the platform, "no twilight zone between the nation and the State in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both."

Urges people to support proposed constitutional amendments pending in various State Legislatures providing for an income tax and election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. As justification of the demands of the party for publicity of campaign expenditures, attention is directed "to the enormous expenditures of money in behalf of the President and his predecessor in the recent presidential contest."

Favors efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines, and a valuation of these companies by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and also legislation against over-issue of stocks of these corporations.

In connection with a demand for such a revision of the banking laws as will give temporary relief in case of financial distress, there is a denunciation of the Aldrich bill prepared by the Monetary Commission.

Method Condemned.

The present method of depositing government funds is condemned, and the party is pledged to the enactment of a law for the deposit of such funds by competitive bidding in State or national banks, without discrimination as to locality.

Recommends investigation of agricultural credit societies in Europe to suggest if a system of this kind may not be useful for the United States.

Recommends legislation to prevent devastation of the Lower Mississippi by floods, and the control of the Mississippi is declared to be a national rather than a State problem.

The maintenance of a navigable channel is also recommended.

Declares for presidential preference primaries.

Directs the national committee to provide for selection at primaries of members of the national committee.

Pledges the party to the enactment of law prohibiting campaign contributions by corporations and unreasonable campaign contributions by individuals.

Favors a single presidential term and making the President ineligible to re-election.

Felicitates Democratic Congress on its record, enumerating important

achievements and pledges an adequate navy.

Denounces the Republican party on the charge of extravagance and demands return to simplicity and economy befitting a Democratic government.

Favors national aid regarding post roads.

Repeats party's declaration of the platform of 1908 as to rights of labor, and pledges the party to an employers' compensation law.

Declares the unnecessary withdrawal of public land tends to retard development and bring reproach upon the policy of conservation; that reservations should be limited to purposes which they purport to serve; favors broadest liberality in administering land laws, and says forest reserve act permitting homestead entries within the national forest should not be nullified by administrative regulations; declares for immediate action to make available Alaska coal lands and safeguarding of lives of miners.

Favors encouragement of agriculture and legislation to suppress gambling in agricultural products.

Believes in fostering growth of a merchant marine, and urges speedy enactment of laws for greater security of life and property at sea.

Reaffirms previous declarations regarding pure food and public health.

Favors reorganization of the civil service, and says law should be honestly and rigidly enforced.

Recommends law reform legislation. Reaffirms position against "policy of imperialism and colonial exploitation" in Philippines.

Welcomes Arizona and New Mexico to sisterhood of States.

Demands for Alaska full enjoyment of rights and privileges of territorial form of government.

Refers to Russian treaty of 1872, and renews pledge to preserve "sacred rights of American citizenship at home and abroad."

Favors parcels post and extension of rural delivery.

Favors such encouragement as can properly be given Panama Canal expedition.

Commends to the States adoption of law making it offensive to discriminate against the uniform of the United States.

Renews declaration of last platform regarding generous pension policy.

Refers to the rule of the people and says: "The Democratic party offers itself to the country as an agency through which the complete overthrow and extinction of corruption, fraud and machine rule in American politics can be effected."

Continuing, the platform says: "Our platform is one of principles which we believe to be essential to our national welfare," and "invites co-operation of all citizens who believe in maintaining unimpaired the institutions of our country."

CLARK STILL LEADS BUT WILSON FORCES REMAIN UNBROKEN

At Early Hour in Morning Twelfth Ballot Had Been Taken and Still Without Result but Clark Had Climbed to Majority and His Managers Were Jubilant.

ON TENTH BALLOT NEW YORK THROWS ITS BLOCK OF 90 VOTES TO THE SPEAKER

But Convention Refuses to Be Stampeded to Leading Candidate—Wilson Increases His Count Up to Sixth Ballot, When He Had Reached Total of 354—Air Is Full of Rumors of "Deals and Trades," but All Fail to Materialize—Clark Receives Demonstration but Wilson Followers Even It Up With One Equally as Big.

Adjourns Until 1 o'Clock This Afternoon

Baltimore, Md., June 29.—Giving up all attempt to break the existing deadlock, the leaders in the Democratic party at 3:05 o'clock this (Saturday) morning decided upon an adjournment until 1 o'clock in the afternoon in the hope that some sort of agreement might be reached as to a presidential nominee. Many of the delegates protested against the delay caused by the adjournment, but apparently there was no hope of settling the nomination by conferences on the convention floor. Twelve ballots were taken. Champ Clark made a sensational gain on the tenth, when New York's solid block of ninety votes went to him. On this ballot Mr. Clark's total reached a high-water mark of 556—a clear majority, but 170 votes short of the necessary two-thirds to nominate. On the eleventh and twelfth ballots Clark fell away to 554 and 549.

Governor Woodrow Wilson held his forces steadily together, and during the night voting there was but slight fluctuations in his totals. Votes lost in some delegations were made up in others. Mr. Wilson's last total was 354.

Leaders in the convention viewed the situation with some concern when the night session was adjourned. The Clark strength seemed to have been fully tested, and he was still far short. There was a report at adjournment that the New York delegation had agreed to vote for Clark only on three ballots, giving the Speaker opportunity to display his greatest strength. It also was said that New York next would go to Underwood. This will serve as a further test of the ability of Wilson to hold his votes. If he continues to do so New York eventually may go to him.

Baltimore, Md., June 28.—A monotonous succession of roll calls brought no nomination in the Democratic National Convention late to-night, when the sweltering delegates were still answering the droning voice of the reading clerk. The results of the roll calls up to the ninth were discouragingly similar. None of the leading candidates made any material gains or losses. There was no change of more than six votes in the totals up to that time. The steady gain of the Wilson vote had culminated with a count of 354 on the sixth ballot. On the seventh Wilson lost one and one-half votes.

The air was full of rumors of "deals" and "trades." A shift that would throw a deciding vote to one candidate or another was looked for on every ballot by some of the delegates, while others expected an all night session.

The long predicted "break" in the New York delegation came on the tenth ballot, when Leader Murphy announced eighty-one of the ninety votes from that State for Clark. He got no further when a great demonstration broke out among the Speaker's delegates and friends. They did not wait for Murphy to announce the completion of the New York vote, that State having ninety in all. The band began playing "Tammany," and the delegations which have supported Clark from the outset began a procession around the hall.

At 12:38 the demonstration had continued twenty minutes. Soon afterward the chairman pounded for order, and the roll call continued.

Murphy later announced that the New York delegation showed eighty-one for Clark, eight for Wilson and one for Underwood, but under the unit rule gave all its ninety votes to Clark.

When Oklahoma was called and cast ten votes for Wilson and ten for Clark, an Oklahoma delegate said:

"Believing this convention wants Clark—" He was interrupted by another Oklahoma delegate, who said: "But we don't want to go where Tammany goes." A Wilson demonstration followed.

William J. Bryan entered the hall during the Wilson demonstration and went to the Nebraska delegation.

At 1:20 A. M., when the chairman tried to restore order, the Wilson-Bryan demonstration had lasted fifty minutes.

Bryan, after conferring with the Oregon delegation, returned to his seat by the Nebraska standard.

Convention Hall, Baltimore, Md., June 28.—The convention hall again became a centre of animation toward about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The delegates were early in place despite their strenuous labors of the night. The galleries began to hum with a fluttering mass of humanity, promising a record crowd exceeding that which held frenzied carnival throughout the night.

Cheers greeted the arrival of Chairman James at 4:11 o'clock. The event felt just one minute later. Rev. Henry M. Wharton, pastor of Brantley Baptist Church, of Baltimore, offered prayer in part as follows:

"We have reached the time in the history of the convention when of all others Thy wisdom is most needed. The affairs of our government seem about to pass to other hands and will please Thee that they may accomplish the tremendous responsibility and discharge the trust that shall be given unto their hands with sincerity and with conscientious performance of duty. We pray Thee that Thou wilt guide the counsels of this hour in the selection of a candidate for the presidency of our great country and that Thou wilt give to us a man who fears God, who is guided by His word and whose heart turns in sympathy to the great multitudes who daily toil for their living and for those dear to their hearts."

"Will Thou give us a man who will guide our ship of state out from the icebergs of greed and selfishness into the high seas of prosperity. May this elude which have darkened our skies pass away and the muttering thunder of the sea be hushed."

(Continued on Eighth Page.)